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THE ANNUAL ADDRESS

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ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS

On April 6, 1914

BY

THE PRESIDENT

SIR THOMAS BARLOW, Bt., K.C.V.O., M.D., F.R.S.

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PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

IN the List for 1914, there appear 345 fellows as compared with 334 in 1913, 505 members as compared with 506 in 1913, 12,472 licentiates as compared with 12,220 in 1913.

During the year 1913 there died six fellows, ten members, one hundred and twenty licentiates. Seventeen new fellows were elected, of whom sixteen were members and one was not a member; fourteen licentiates were admitted to the membership; one member resigned, and one diploma of membership which had been relinquished was restored by sanction of the College on the desire of the member to resume his membership; two licentiates were removed from the College List.

Birthday Honours, 1913 :—Oliver, Charles Pye, M.D., L.R.C.P. (Hon. Physician to the King); Jones, John Arnallt, M.D., L.R.C.P. (Hon. Surgeon to the King); Worthington, Edward Scott, M.D., L.R.C.P. (a knighthood); Spurrier, Alfred Henry, L.R.C.P. (C.M.G.); Giffurd, Gerald Godfrey, Lieutenant-Colonel I.M.S., M.R.C.P. (C.S.I.).

New Year Honours, 1914 :—May, Arthur William, C.B., L.R.C.P., Director-General R. Nav. Med. Service (Hon. Physician to the King).

The Harveian oration was delivered on St. Luke's Day by Dr. Mitchell Bruce, the subject being "The Influence of Harvey's work in the Development of the Doctrine of Infection and Immunity."

Lectures (in chronological order) : The Oliver Sharpey lectures for 1913 were delivered by Professor A. D.

Waller, on "The Electrical Action of the Human Heart"; the Croonian lectures by Professor Sherrington, on "Inhibition as an Element in Co-ordination"; the Bradshaw lecture, by Dr. T. R. Glynn, on "Hysteria in some of its Aspects"; the Fitzpatrick lectures for 1913, by Dr. C. A. Mercier, on "Astrology in Medicine"; the Milroy lectures, 1914, by Dr. F. Shufflebotham, on "The Hygienic Aspect of the Coal-mining Industry in the United Kingdom"; the Goulstonian lectures by Dr. M. A. Cassidy, "Rheumatoid Arthritis"; the Lumleian lectures, by Dr. J. A. Ormerod, on "Some Modern Theories concerning Hysteria"; the Oliver Sharpey lectures for 1914, by Dr. F. Gowland Hopkins, on "Some Effects which follow upon Disturbances in the Chemical Reaction of the Blood."

The College is grateful to the Harveian orator for his discourse, which was full of philosophical reflections on the evolution of doctrine and practice as regards infectious diseases since Harvey's time, and is also grateful to its lecturers who have given admirable reviews of the most recent additions to our medical knowledge.

With the consent of Dr. George Oliver certain alterations have been made in the regulations concerning the Oliver Sharpey lectures, the principal of which is that it is now no longer required that they should be delivered in this College in the month of April, a time which owing to press of other College business has sometimes proved inconvenient.

CONGRESSES.

The International Congress of Medicine was held in London in August, 1913. The President of this College was the President of the Congress, and one of the most successful sections, viz., that of the history of medicine, was held in our large library under the chairmanship of Dr. Norman Moore. Prior to the assembling of the Congress the meetings of the officers and of the Executive and Reception Committees were all held beneath our

roof, and the College gave £50 towards the expenses of the Congress.

The fourth International Congress on Physio-Therapeutics was held in Berlin. Dr. Garrod attended as delegate of the College and of H.M. Government, and presented a report to the College on April 12.

The third International Congress on Neurology and Psychiatry was held in Ghent. Dr. Aldren Turner attended in similar capacities, and presented a report to the College on October 30.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND MEDALS.

The Baly medal for distinction in physiology was awarded to Dr. John Scott Haldane, F.R.S.; the Swiney prize was awarded by this College in conjunction with the Society of Arts (on this occasion for a work on general jurisprudence) to Mr. J. W. Salmond; the Murchison Memorial Scholarship was awarded (on this occasion by the University of Edinburgh) to Alan W. Sichel, B.A., M.B. The Jenks scholarship was awarded by the president and censors to Mr. Frank Caldecott.

CENSORS' BOARD.

The Board have recommended certain minor alterations in relation to the membership examination, which have been accepted by the College. These are:—

(1) That when a candidate has been referred, he may present himself again for examination after an interval of six months, instead of twelve months, as formerly was the case.

(2) That the duration of the two written examinations be reduced from four hours to three.

A member (Dr. William Rees Thomas) having presented himself for examination in psychological medicine, Dr. Percy Smith and Dr. Craig were asked by the Board to undertake the examination. The candidate passed to their satisfaction, and was granted the certificate.

A letter was read to the College on March 17, 1913, asking whether in the opinion of the College, membership of a (medical) trades union would, *ipso facto*, be considered derogatory to the dignity of the profession.

This was referred to the Censors' Board, who after obtaining the opinion of the College solicitors upon the legal position of trades unions and upon other points connected therewith, interviewed two gentlemen specially connected with the newly founded National Medical Guild. The Censors' Board, after full consideration, reported to the College, that in their opinion, "there is much both in the constitution and in the methods of trades unions, which as applied to medicine could not fail to be derogatory to the medical profession."

This opinion was endorsed by the College, July 3, 1913.

A question was brought before the Board concerning the position of infirmary medical officers in relation to the notification of abortion. Sir Arthur Downes and Mr. Lithiby, of the Local Government Board (to which a Board of Guardians had applied for assistance and information), appeared before the President and Censors. The Local Government Board desired to know in detail the legal opinion given to the College in relation to the case of Kitson *versus* Playfair, but were unable to obtain this opinion since it was declared at the time to be "*Secreta Collegii*." The Board advised the College to communicate to the Local Government Board this opinion, which was embodied in the report of a Committee presented to the College on April 30, 1896. The College did so. No further communication has yet been received from the Local Government Board as to their views of the duty of notifying abortions in infirmary practice.

Sundry other matters which have occupied the attention of the Board will be found under other headings (*vide infra*).

On the advice of the Committee of Management the

examination for the diploma in diseases and hygiene of the Tropics has been divided into two parts. The first part is concerned with laboratory work and the second with clinical subjects. The candidate must now satisfy the examiners in the first part before being allowed to take the second part. The examinations will henceforth be held in the months of April and July, instead of April and October. The abbreviated title for the diploma is now D.T.M. and H. England, instead of D.T.M.

The examinations of the Egyptian School of Medicine at Cairo, held during the winter 1912-13, were visited by Sir H. Morris on behalf of the two Colleges, and the thanks of the College were given to him for his valuable report. Sir Watson Cheyne was the visitor last winter.

GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL.

In the relations of the College and the General Medical Council, there has been nothing of importance to note.

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.

The Home Office has on several occasions asked the opinion of the College on the status of certain hospitals, with reference to a request from their respective governing bodies for permission to use the title "Royal." The College has given its advice, either for or against, in most instances; but the last two letters have been referred to the Censors' Board for further consideration.

The Privy Council forwarded to the College a long letter from Dr. E. W. G. Masterman concerning the International Health Bureau at Jerusalem. Dr. Masterman urged that Great Britain should send out a biologist or protozoologist to take charge of a department in this Bureau. The letter, after being read to the College, was printed and circulated with an invitation to fellows to write their opinion to the Censors' Board. The Censors' Board, after considering these opinions, drew up an answer

(which was adopted by the College), approving in general terms of the project, but pointing out that an adequate stipend should be provided for any such scientific director.

The Royal Commission on Venereal Diseases asked from the College suggestions as to suitable witnesses to be called before them, especially on the indirect effects of syphilis in producing organic disease, and on the subject of remedial measures.

Dr. Mott was chosen as a representative of the College, and it was left to the President to appoint other representatives if desirable.

Those who eventually gave evidence on behalf of the College were the President, Dr. Risien Russell, Dr. Amand Routh, and Sir Clifford Allbutt.

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE.

The Commissioners asked (October, 1914) whether the College would desire to give evidence before a Departmental Committee appointed to report upon alleged excessive claims in respect of sickness. The committee appointed under the title of the Sickness Benefit Claims Committee, in repeating this invitation, sent a sketch of the headings into which such evidence would properly fall (December 22). This was circulated to the fellows and considered (June 29, 1914). It appeared that most of the information was such as could only be given first hand by those working under the Act, but that on one or two points the evidence of fellows might be useful; it was, therefore, decided that the College could not in its corporate capacity give evidence, but that the President be authorized to ask certain fellows to give their individual opinion and experience on some of the points raised.

The fellows thus nominated by the President were Dr. F. J. Smith, Dr. Michell Clarke and Dr. Amand Routh.

A correspondence took place in April and May last

year between the Censors' Board and the Commissioners as to how far unqualified practitioners could be employed under the Act. It was made perfectly clear that such persons could not in any case be placed upon the panel, but that when an insured person made his own arrangements he could with certain restrictions employ unqualified practitioners. How far these unqualified persons were to be recognized under the Act, *e.g.*, in the way of certificates signed by them and in the payment of their bills, could not be ascertained from the Commissioners' replies.

The correspondence was renewed in February, 1914, and the Board having ascertained that in the newly issued regulations such unqualified persons are recognized will submit their report thereon to the present Comitia.¹

SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

THE COMMITTEE FOR REVISING THE "NOMENCLATURE OF DISEASES."

The work is in progress, and the Sub-committee of Classification has held regular meetings at the College.

COMMITTEE UPON INFECTIVITY OF TUBERCULOSIS.

This committee, appointed July 3, 1913, in view of the exaggerated fears entertained by the public of infection by tuberculosis has held several meetings, and will to-day present a report to the College.²

FINANCE.

A report from the Building Committee (December 3, 1913) stated that the accounts for the new Examination Hall were finally settled. The site, building, and extra

¹ *Vide* Appendix I.

² *Vide* Appendix II.

expenses had cost the Colleges £54,405 19s. 2d. (after deducting the amount, viz., £5,622 6s. 2d., paid by the Imperial Cancer Research Fund). The amount received for sale of the old Examination Hall (less commission and expenses) was £49,024 4s. 10d. The cost to the Colleges has therefore been, roughly, £5,400.

Turning to the report of the Conjoint Finance Committee, December 18, 1913, it will be seen that the amount paid over in 1913 to the two Colleges exceeds that paid over in the last year of occupation of the old hall by more than £3,000; it appears therefore that the new hall is more than paying for itself.

In the reports of the College Finance Committee, the principal item of interest is the recommendation (December 3, 1913) adopted by the College, that a claim should be submitted to the Corporation of the City of London for £9,820 in view of the compulsory sale of the College property, No. 48, Knightrider Street, which it appears will be bought by the Corporation to make the approaches towards the new bridge which is contemplated.

On the recommendation of the Finance Committee (March 17, 1913) carpets have been laid down (for the first time!) in the large library, at a cost of £80; it has also been resolved to renovate the lecture theatre, and to procure a lecture lantern and an epidiascope.

GIFTS.

Mrs. Theodore Williams presented to the College a collection of early forms of stethoscope, including one made and used by Laennec. The collection had been the property of the late Dr. Theodore Williams.

Dr. W. H. Dickinson left to the College a gold snuff-box which had been in the possession of Dr. Richard Warren, Dr. Pelham Warren, Dr. James Arthur Wilson, and Dr. W. H. Dickinson.

Dr. W. S. Greenfield presented to the College an autograph letter from Cullen to William Hunter; and Mrs.

F. T. Bond presented an autograph letter from Jenner to Dr. Baron (his biographer).

The reversion of a portrait of Dr. James Hope has been promised to the College by his son, Sir Theodore Hope.

To the Library, Lady Allchin presented a selection of books from the library of the late Sir William Allchin.

Finally I have the pleasure to announce that a lady, who for the present desires that her name should not be mentioned, has made provision in her will that the bulk of her fortune shall ultimately come into the possession of this College. The terms of the will, which I have seen, are that the money is "to be used by the College for scientific purposes, simply and solely with a view to the discovery of means conducing to the alleviation of human suffering and to the prevention and cure of disease . . . whether such use shall take the form of studentships, scholarships, grants in aid of special research or otherwise as shall be determined by the said College."

In an interview with this lady I have ascertained that, should the College so determine, the establishment and endowment of a laboratory for research would meet with her entire approval.

It is proper that I should state that we in this College are indebted to Dr. T. B. Scott, of Bournemouth, for the enlightened direction given to our benefactress's generosity by his friendly and public-spirited advice.

OBITUARIES.

PHILIP FRANK.

PHILIP FRANK died March 17, 1913, at Elvaston Place, Kensington, in his 83rd year. He was born in 1830, the son of a Manchester merchant who migrated from Hanover to England in his nineteenth year, was naturalized and became a member of the German community that did so much for the general culture and civic

advancement of their adopted city. His mother was a Lancashire lady whose maiden name was Miss Maria Jackson.

Frank began his education at a school of much repute kept by a Mr. Merz. He spent one year in Hamburg and then returned to his Manchester school till he was 13, and subsequently became a pupil at the Gymnasium at Salzwedel in the Altmark, whence, after passing his school leaving examination, he entered at the University of Berlin, and graduated as M.D. in 1853.

During the last fourteen months of his University curriculum he enjoyed the privilege of acting as amanuensis to Professor von Langenbeck. This carried with it a post in the operating theatre, and during the same period he served as clinical clerk and dresser to A. Wagner in one of the divisions of Langenbeck's hospital and polyclinic. He likewise served under Gurlt, who was subsequently professor of surgery in Berlin, and under Busch who was subsequently professor of surgery in Bonn; and his intimate relationships with these distinguished men continued throughout their life-time.

After he had taken his M.D. he went as a post-graduate to the general hospital of Vienna and studied under Rokitansky, Hebra, Oppolzer and others; thence, at the request of his friend and former chief, Wagner, who had been placed at the head of the hospital at Danzig, Frank went to take charge of the cholera wards there. After the subsidence of the epidemic he remained for a time as one of the four resident officers of the hospital. Then he returned to England, passed the examination of the Army Medical Board and was sent to the general hospital at Fort Pitt, whence he was ordered to Malta; there he had much hard work attending the wounded soldiers who had been drafted over from the Crimean field hospitals.

He then served in succession at the Piræus, Aldershot, Berwick-on-Tweed, Cape Town, Natal,

Cawnpore and Lucknow. In December, 1859, he was invalided on account of dysentery, but it is characteristic of him that during five months of his leave he obtained permission to study at Berlin, and in July, 1860, he began two of the most fruitful years of his life, during which he was attached to the hospital at Fort Pitt, Chatham. This was at that time the head-quarters of the Army Medical School, and Frank was appointed assistant to Sir Thomas Longmore, the professor of surgery. Besides his ward duties he took part in pathological work under Aitken and in the operation courses of Longmore, and was appointed instructor in eye diseases and especially in the new method of ophthalmoscopy. Here, too, he worked in the laboratory under Edmund Parkes. Sir Thomas Longmore bore enthusiastic testimony, not only to Frank's knowledge but to his inspiration as a teacher, his excellence as a scientific surgeon and pathologist, and to the charm and attractiveness of his personal example with the young men who were brought within his influence.

There was no doubt a great future before him, but his own dysentery experience and his somewhat delicate frame made him afraid of being inefficient in the rough and tumble of military life, and his innate modesty (a life-long quality) made him shrink from an appointment in the Director-General's office in London for which he was already designated. And so, to the grief of his chiefs, in the autumn of 1862 Frank resigned his military position. Personal attachment and friendship always filled a larger place in Frank's horizon than ambition, and for nearly five years at the earnest request of the second Earl Brownlow, he became his resident physician; this was no sinecure, for during three of the winters which he spent with his patient at Madeira, Frank did some consulting work, performed all the post-mortems at the hospital, gave demonstrations in pathology and taught operative surgery to the students, and actually established a clinic of eye diseases. During the summer

he worked at Brompton and Moorfields and at the Samaritan Hospital under his old friend Spencer Wells.

As quarantine difficulties with respect to Madeira had arisen, the next two winters they went to Mentone. After Lord Brownlow's death Frank settled at Mentone for a time, but in 1868 he transferred his residence to Cannes, which, with one important break, was his home until he retired from practice in 1898.

This important break in his life at Cannes was the period of his invaluable medical service in the Franco-Prussian War. In August, 1870, he joined the National Red Cross Society and proceeded to Paris as chief representative of the National Committee. He was appointed chief of the Anglo-American Ambulance, and his principal activities centred round Sedan. During the siege he was at the head of the ambulance at Balan; his operating room was exposed to fire, as it was on the road by which the French endeavoured to escape but were forced back to Sedan by the Bavarians.

An extract from the notes and recollections of Sir William MacCormac, who was one of Frank's comrades, is worth quoting: "May I be permitted after this retrospect to record the deep impression made upon all of us by Dr. Frank's noble behaviour, by his skill both as doctor and surgeon. By his energy, his courage, and above all, his unselfishness, he endeared himself to his colleagues no less than to his patients. He it was who brought the work of the divisions of Balan, work begun under conditions of such great difficulty, to a happy and successful close."

Frank returned in the spring to his practice in Cannes. During his long residence there of thirty years he became the virtual doyen of the English practitioners on the Riviera. He was the friend and trusted adviser of all his colleagues. His clientèle ranged from royal personages, great statesmen, distinguished men and women of all ranks of life to the poor people of the town and district, for he established an eye clinic of his own

at which the attendances amounted to two thousand in the season.

His thorough training, his wide experience of life and above all his intense humanity, made him the very *beau idéal* of the beloved physician; and it is little wonder that all sorts and conditions of men and women relied implicitly upon his advice.

When at length a sense of failing vigour led him to withdraw from practice, he chose London as his home. Then came fifteen years of what might be called his resting time. But in spite of his age and on-coming infirmities, which he kept at arm's length by his frugal and abstemious life, Frank was indefatigable in his attendances at the London hospitals. It was, indeed, this attraction which was the dominant consideration leading to his choosing London for his final home. But he always maintained that there was no city like London for healthiness during all the year round.

He regularly visited several clinics, medical and surgical, of the London school hospitals.

He kept himself thoroughly abreast with medical and surgical literature both at home and abroad, and I think he contributed more than he acquired in our hospital clinics by his discriminating recognition of any additions to knowledge or method, and by his invaluable hints drawn from a very varied experience and given with a rare modesty and tact. He was a favourite with students wherever he went. They made way for him, placed a chair for him within the inner circle of eager listeners round the beds, and on his part I can bear witness that he took a fatherly interest in them, especially those who were worthy but timid. In his quiet way he used to encourage them and sometimes asked them to come and have tea with him alone when he talked with them about their future plans. He was invaluable to us in interpreting to poor foreigners and in helping to persuade obstinate patients for whom operations were suggested. He made friends with the ward sisters, and gave help

by stealth to many a poor patient who was leaving the hospital and was in sore need. And how delightful was his personal conversation when one walked away with him after the hospital visit was over. He was over sensitive, retiring, unassuming, but when at his ease he poured forth treasures new and old; reminiscences of great doctors, of men of affairs and of statesmen, like Gladstone and Lord Acton, and of honourable women like Lady Marian Alford, and he was always proud of his early links with Lancashire and liked to talk of the fine integrity of the Manchester merchant which was always exemplified to him by the memory of his father. He was never ashamed of his Jewish blood, he encouraged his daughter to make translations from the Yiddish about the sufferings and the aspirations of the poor Russian Jewish peasants. The works of Goethe and Schiller were household words to him and with many of the French authors he was equally conversant, especially with the great French essayists. He read and re-read, along with his daughter, his books of philosophy, but his great rejoicing, to the end of his days, was in the advance of all physical knowledge and in the conquest of Nature for the good of mankind. Meanwhile, although he rigidly avoided any new responsibility, he was always ready to give of his best to his old patients. When anything arose concerning their welfare all his wide and generous thoughtfulness was unfolded like an open book and he was timid and retiring no longer. He recognized good qualities in people when others were repelled by angularities of manner and of speech. I never heard him say an uncharitable word of anybody, and when disparaging criticisms were made about mutual acquaintances, if he did not contradict, he became silent. That expression of charitable spirit which seems fitting to a thoughtful medical man, which is embodied in Renan's dictum "To know all is to forgive all," was especially characteristic of Frank.

With respect to his relation to this College, Frank took

the membership in 1859, was elected a fellow in 1871 and served on the Council from 1900 to 1902.

There remains to be said a very few words about his home life. He was married in 1871 to Lady Agnes, the daughter of the second Marquis of Westminster and the widow of Sir A. Islay Campbell. Their union was one of unfailing devotion on the one side and chivalrous attachment on the other. They had one daughter who entered into their intellectual and beneficent pursuits with the greatest keenness and enlightenment. Lady Agnes, though she lived to old age, was very frail and needed constant care; when she died Frank said to me "I have wished all these years to keep myself abreast with medicine in order that I might be esteemed worthy to minister to her needs." Could anything be more beautiful as an expression of the highest devotion? After Lady Agnes's death it seemed to me that if anything Frank was more solicitous than ever to do good in a quiet way to poor hospital folk, and Miss Frank's good work in this and other ways was to him the greatest solace.

The end came very quietly; after a fall on his doorstep and an apparently slight injury to the face he had a mild cerebral seizure and in a few days passed peacefully away.

Frank's life was a very interesting one, it was full of activity from first to last; he will be remembered as a personality and not by any published works, especially for his high standard of general culture, his wide knowledge of medicine, and his keen sense of obligation to help those who had been placed under his care. And I think that of him it may well be said "Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall inherit the Kingdom of Heaven."

ALFRED LEWIS GALABIN.

ALFRED LEWIS GALABIN died on March 25, 1913, aged 70. He was born at Camberwell in 1843, and was descended from an old Huguenot family on the father's side, whilst on the mother's side he was of Quaker extraction. It may not be entirely fanciful to associate his reserved and dignified bearing and his careful, measured speech with this fine double ancestry.

Galabin owed his early education first to a private school in Camberwell and then to Marlborough. From Marlborough he obtained a minor scholarship at Trinity College, Cambridge, and he obtained a double first in 1866, and was made a fellow of his college in 1868.

He began his medical studies at Cambridge, and in 1869 entered Guy's Hospital. He took his M.R.C.S. in 1872, and his M.B. at Cambridge in the same year. He was house physician and obstetric assistant at his own hospital, and it was during this period that he devoted himself especially to the problems of the circulation and amassed the material for his very important thesis for his M.D. degree. This was published in 1873, under the title of "The Connection of Bright's Disease with the Changes in the Vascular System," with illustrations from the sphygmograph. He published other papers in the *Medical-Chirurgical Transactions*, in the *Journal of Anatomy and Physiology*, and in the *Guy's Hospital Reports*, illustrating the teaching of the sphygmograph in relation to circulatory problems, and he invented a simplified cardiograph.

With his appointment as assistant physician to the Children's Hospital, Great Ormond Street, and in view of his valuable contributions to circulatory problems, it seemed that Galabin had laid the foundations for a fine career in general medicine, but the death of Dr. J. J. Phillips, at Guy's Hospital, gave the opportunity for his selection as assistant obstetric physician.

Henceforth he gradually relinquished the subjects of

his early investigations and devoted himself heart and soul to midwifery and gynæcology. In 1874 he had become a member of our College, and in 1878 he was elected a fellow. In 1882 he became full obstetric physician at Guy's, and thenceforth had a busy period of twenty-five years in teaching and practice. He worked hard for the Obstetrical Society in all its responsible posts, and was examiner in his own department at Oxford, London and Cambridge, as well as at the conjoint board. His book on "Midwifery" was at once recognized as an accurate and scholarly work, being specially strong on the mechanical side. It passed through no less than seven editions, in the last of which he was assisted by Dr. George Blacker. It is now a standard English text-book. Galabin also wrote a student's hand-book to diseases of women, and this, greatly expanded, reached a sixth edition in 1903. His work at Guy's Hospital is notable because he soon claimed that the performance of abdominal operations on the pelvic viscera of women was the proper sphere of work for the gynæcologist and his claim was granted. He became a skilful and successful operator, and his opinion as a consultant was widely and deservedly trusted.

His health was not very good, and in 1903 he retired from the staff of the hospital. He maintained his consulting practice until 1909 when he retired to Bishop's Teignton, to a home that had belonged to his grandfather. Here it was his great delight to cultivate his love of botany and horticulture. He died rather suddenly from an attack of acute pneumonia of only five days' duration.

Galabin was married in 1874 to Miss Baily, who survives him ; and he had one daughter.

By the obstetric branch of our profession Galabin will be long remembered as one who brought a many-sided culture, especially strong on the mathematical side, an interesting personality, and a real attainment in scientific medicine to his special department. And besides his excellent work in midwifery, he must be remembered in

the history of hospital policy as a pioneer in the allocation to the obstetric officer of surgical operations in women's diseases.

JOHN CHARLES THOROWGOOD.

JOHN CHARLES THOROWGOOD died at Bognor on April 25, 1913, aged 80. He was educated at his father's school at Totteridge, and then entered on the arts side at University College, London, where he distinguished himself in classics. After joining the medical side at the same college he took an honourable place both in surgery and clinical medicine, and took gold medals at his M.B. examinations at the University of London. In 1857 he took his M.D. and after some experience in general practice as assistant to a relative and a rather lengthened charge of a patient in the south of France, he started practice in London as a consultant.

He was appointed physician to the Royal General Dispensary in Bartholomew Close, and subsequently assistant physician to the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest; it was at this hospital and at the West London Hospital, to which he was also attached, that most of Thorowgood's life-work was done.

In 1872 he was appointed lecturer on materia medica and therapeutics of the medical school of the Middlesex Hospital, and I am told that he was an effective and interesting teacher.

Thorowgood also did good work as an examiner for some years at the Society of Apothecaries, and he was consulting physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption. He became a fellow of our College in 1874 and served on our council.

He gave long and zealous service to the Medical Society of London, of which he was one of the secretaries for several years, and to which he delivered the Lettsomian lectures on bronchial asthma; these lectures were published and went through two editions, and they form an

excellent brief résumé of the subject ; he also published a student's book on *Materia Medica*, and in his short work on the climatic treatment of consumption, the first edition of which appeared so far back as 1864, and the third in 1868, he showed both independence and foresight. He may indeed be justly regarded as one of the pioneers of cold bracing stations, high altitudes, carefully graduated exercise, and paramount attention to the digestion in the treatment of this disease.

He was married in 1863 ; his wife and four daughters survive him. Twelve years ago he retired from practice and settled at Bognor. He will be remembered as a good physician and a friendly, genial, and honourable fellow of this College.

FRANK BUSZARD.

FRANK BUSZARD died on September 14 at Dallington, Northampton, aged 74. He was born at Lutterworth, in Leicestershire, being the son of a medical man ; was educated at Guy's Hospital and took his M.R.C.S. in 1860. In 1861 he took his M.B. of London, and his M.D. in 1865. He obtained the fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1864 and in 1877 became a member of our College and was elected a fellow in 1887.

Buszard's earliest attachment was to the surgical side of our profession, for after holding the post of house surgeon at Guy's hospital he became house surgeon to the general hospital at Northampton. In due time he was elected to the surgical staff, but subsequently transferred himself to the medical side. He was connected with the hospital for fifty years, and lived to see great improvements, largely brought about by his own intelligence and zeal.

Dr. Buszard held a leading position as consultant in Northampton and the surrounding district for many years, and he held an honoured place in civic affairs and on the magistrate's bench. He left a widow, one son and two daughters.

ROBERT LEAMON BOWLES.

ROBERT LEAMON BOWLES died on November 15, 1913, aged 79. He was born in Gloucestershire, and his father was a veterinary surgeon and an experienced and thoughtful practitioner. Bowles was devoted to his memory, and has told me how much he owed to his example and teaching.

He was a student of St. George's Hospital and took his M.R.C.S. and L.S.A. in 1856, and became a licentiate of this College in 1864. He settled at Folkestone where he gradually attained the premier position. He was physician to the hospital and likewise to the St. Andrew's Home. He became a member of our College in 1875, took the M.D. degree of the University of St. Andrew's in 1882, and was elected a fellow of this College in the same year.

Bowles had the great merit of having simplified the interpretation of stertor, and of having pointed out the practical value of change of posture in the stertor of apoplexy. His article on the subject in Quain's Dictionary is excellent. He gave very considerable attention also to the methods of artificial respiration in the treatment of the apparently drowned.

He was an enthusiastic Alpine tourist, and wrote an interesting paper on sunburn, in which he maintained that, so far as the Swiss cases were concerned, it was caused by the reflexion from the snow.

In later years Bowles relinquished his Folkestone practice and removed to London, where he had many friends and old clients. He practised for some years in Upper Brook Street, and in 1905 retired to a small property at Prior's Mesne, near Lydney, in his native county, where he was devoted to his garden.

Bowles was married early and had a very happy home life. He had three daughters and one son who, with his wife, survive him. Bowles had a bright and genial

personality, he was keen, alert, and enthusiastic in his work, devoted to the practical problems of medicine and a successful therapist. He remained young to the very end.

GEORGE ERNEST HERMAN.

GEORGE ERNEST HERMAN, aged 65, died at his country home in Gloucestershire on March 11, 1914. He was born at Kilwarlin in Ireland, was educated at a private school, and then entered on the study of medicine at the London Hospital.

He held the posts of resident accoucheur, medical registrar, and junior resident medical officer and was appointed assistant obstetric physician to the hospital in 1876.

Like so many of his contemporaries he had been greatly influenced by the bracing teaching of Dr. Sutton, and as he had obtained the fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons, as well as the M.B. of the University of London he had taken pains to make the foundations of his specialty broad and sound.

I knew Herman well in the early part of his hospital career for I was a colleague of his for two years, and he impressed me as a very accurate observer and as being pre-eminently careful in the sifting of evidence. He was very much influenced by Dr. Matthews Duncan and I am informed that some of his papers in the 'eighties on uterine displacements were models in the way of careful laborious reports and searching criticism. These papers were important because at that time mechanical doctrines in his department were on their trial. One of his confrères has told me that Herman deserves to be described as one of the pioneers of common-sense gynæcology. His student's book on midwifery and his later works on difficult labour and on the diseases of women are, I am told, exceedingly practical and convincing; they passed through several editions and are

characterized by the clear terse style which was marked in everything he spoke and wrote.

Herman was a man of few words and reserved character; he never courted popularity and was singularly candid and careful in all his utterances; he was an able teacher and a successful operator, very averse to undue surgical interference. It is characteristic of him that he was admired and beloved most of all by his resident assistants who knew him best. He was held in high regard at the obstetrical society, of which he was a very active fellow and ultimately president. Besides his post at the London Hospital he was for a considerable time physician to the Royal Maternity Charity and to the Lying-in Hospital at Lambeth.

He was elected a fellow of our College in 1885, and he served on our Council and examined in midwifery at our Conjoint Board and at several Universities.

Herman was married in 1884 to Miss Emily Gibbings, of Chichester; he leaves one daughter and four sons, one of whom is a medical man.

About twelve months ago he retired to his country home at Cam in Gloucestershire, where he had a happy and peaceful time, ended all too soon by a sudden attack of acute bronchitis with heart failure.

In him this College has lost a good physician, and a man of strong, sterling character who had done able and faithful service for his generation.

APPENDIX.

I.—REPORT FROM THE CENSORS' BOARD
CONCERNING THE EMPLOYMENT OF
NON-QUALIFIED PERSONS UNDER THE
INSURANCE ACT.

IN the course of last year communications passed between the Censors' Board and the Insurance Commissioners on the subject of the employment of non-qualified persons under the Insurance Act. The contention of the Commissioners appeared to be that, while none but registered medical practitioners are admissible to the panels, yet there was nothing in the Act of 1911 to prevent insured persons who are allowed or required to make their own arrangements for medical benefit, from making such arrangements with persons who are not legally qualified medical practitioners.

More recently the Commissioners "for the purpose of removing doubts and for the convenience of Insurance Committees" have altered the Regulations in this respect, and in their new Regulations [National Health Insurance (Medical Benefit) Regulations, 1913, Section 44 (2)], and in a "Memorandum with regard to persons making their own arrangements under Section 15 (3) of the National Insurance Act, 1911," the possibility of treatment by unqualified persons under this Section of the Act is specifically recognized, and provisions are made with respect to it.

The president and censors consider that to give to unqualified persons any status whatever under an Act of Parliament is an innovation which should not pass unnoticed by the College.

They therefore submit the following resolution for the consideration of the College:—

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE MEDICAL BENEFIT
REGULATIONS, 1913.

The College observes with regret that in Section 44 (2) of the National Health Insurance (Medical Benefit) Regulations,

1913, and in the memorandum issued in connection therewith, provision is made whereby insured persons who make their own arrangements for medical benefit under Section 15 (3) of the National Insurance Act may obtain treatment from non-qualified persons.

Hitherto none but duly qualified medical practitioners have been employed, as such, in any public capacity, and the College deplores that now, for the first time, under an Act professing to promote the health of the nation, recognition should be given and public money paid to a class of persons who have not obtained a legal qualification to practise medicine and concerning whose medical knowledge there exists no sort of guarantee.

This report was accepted and approved by the College.

II.—STATEMENT ISSUED BY THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON ON THE INFECTIVITY OF TUBERCULOSIS.

(1) Tuberculosis is an acquired disease, but certain constitutional types may be inherited which render the patient specially susceptible to infection, and there is reason to think that such susceptibility is an inherited character.

(2) The infective agent is the tubercle bacillus. This may be contained in the various discharges and excreta of the patient, and especially in the sputum of those suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis. No discharge is infective as regards tubercle unless it contains the tubercle bacillus.

(3) Cases of tuberculosis of bones, glands, and internal organs from which there is no discharge or which do not furnish any excretion, and cases of arrested pulmonary tuberculosis, have never been proved to be infectious.

(By arrest is here meant that all the symptoms and physical signs of activity have disappeared, and the sputum has either ceased or no longer contains tubercle bacilli.)

(4) The means by which tubercle bacilli may enter the body are:—

(a) *By Inoculation* through a wound or abrasion of the skin. This has occasionally occurred to workers in laboratories, *post-mortem* attendants and others dealing with tuberculous

material, and is presumably the way in which lupus is acquired.

(b) *By Inhalation*.—Susceptible animals are readily infected by the inhalation of air containing tubercle bacilli, whether in droplets or suspended as fine dust, but in the spread of the disease among human beings the latter appears to be the more important means of infection. The sputum or other discharges, whether on soiled handkerchiefs, linen, garments, or elsewhere, when dried, may become pulverized, and in this condition may be readily dispersed in the air of a room. That droplets of sputum are less important agents of infection is suggested by the fact that the incidence of consumption upon the staff, nurses, and others engaged in hospitals for the treatment of tuberculous disease, where all discharges are carefully disposed of, is not above the average in the general population.

(c) *By Swallowing*.—Dust infected by the tubercle bacillus may be conveyed to food and so enter the alimentary canal; or infection may occur more directly in the act of kissing, or by consumptive and healthy persons using the same food utensils. As about 10 per cent. of the milk supplied to large cities contains tubercle bacilli derived from infected cows, this avenue of infection is particularly important in the case of children. The bovine tubercle bacillus is more commonly responsible for tuberculosis in young children than in adults, but the proportion of cases due to it varies very much in different localities.

There is no evidence that tuberculosis can be conveyed to others either by the breath alone, or by emanations from patients, or by their garments, unless soiled by dry sputum or discharges.

(5) The spread of tuberculosis is favoured by uncleanness, overcrowding, and imperfect ventilation, and is hindered by the opposite conditions. Experience in hospitals and other institutions where the following precautionary measures have been thoroughly carried out indicates that by such measures the risk of infection is reduced to a minimum, namely—

(a) The careful disposal and disinfection of the sputum and other discharges.

(b) The disinfection or destruction of soiled handkerchiefs, clothes and linen.

(c) The removal of dust by frequent moist cleansing of the floors, walls, &c., of the rooms.

(d) The supply of abundant air space, and free ventilation, with fresh air.

No risk is incurred by living in the immediate neighbourhood of institutions for the treatment of tuberculosis which are properly conducted.

April 6, 1914.



